

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th February 1894.

CONTENTS:

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
I. - FOREIGN POLITICS.		(h) - General—	
Nil.		The cow-killing circular ...	118
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		A Musalman meeting against the cow-killing circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
(a)—Police—		A telegraph office in the district of Burdwan ...	<i>ib.</i>
Police arrangements for the bathing hours in Calcutta ...	113	The Muhammadan agitation against the cow-killing circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
A Brahmo procession and the District Superintendent of Police, Dacca ...	<i>ib.</i>	Fresh taxation ...	<i>ib.</i>
Theft and dacoity in the Mymensingh district ...	<i>ib.</i>	Sir Charles Elliott and the cow-killing circular ...	119
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Hindus and the cow-killing circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
Nil.		The cow-killing circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
(c)—Jails—		Mr. Abdur Rahman and Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein ...	120
The case of the female prisoner in the Pabna Jail ...	<i>ib.</i>	The proposed pilgrim-tax in Benares ...	<i>ib.</i>
(d)—Education—		Some grievances of postal employés ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Barrackpore Government School ...	<i>ib.</i>	Government from the hills ...	121
The Vice-Chancellor's speech ...	114	Abuse of the exchange concession by some European servants of Government ...	<i>ib.</i>
An English grammar by a member of the Central Text-Book Committee ...	<i>ib.</i>	Two toddy shops and a slaughtering place in the 24-Parganas district ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Principal of the General Assembly's College in Calcutta ...	<i>ib.</i>	III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
Urdu in the vernacular schools ...	<i>ib.</i>	The Prisons Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Mymensingh zilla school ...	<i>ib.</i>	The Land Acquisition Act ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Sir Charles Elliott prize essay ...	<i>ib.</i>	Adultery in jails ...	<i>ib.</i>
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Prisons Bill—moral and religious instruction in jails ...	122
Garpar near Calcutta ...	115	The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipality and their Health Officer ...	<i>ib.</i>	The interpellations in the Bengal Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division on Local Self-Government ...	<i>ib.</i>	The interpellations in the Bengal Council ...	123
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		The interpellation right ...	124
The rent disturbances in Assam ...	<i>ib.</i>	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The rent disturbances in Assam ...	116	A quarrel between Hindus and Muhammadans in the Nizam's territory ...	<i>ib.</i>
The rent disturbances in Assam ...	117	The Raja of Kalahandi ...	<i>ib.</i>
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
A canal in the Dacca district ...	<i>ib.</i>	The country's outlook ...	<i>ib.</i>
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Subscriptions for the Lansdowne Memorial Fund ...	<i>ib.</i>
		The Maharaja Jatindra Mohan Tagore rumour ...	125
		The cow-killing riots at Azamgarh and Mau ...	<i>ib.</i>
		A charge against the promoters of the Lansdowne Memorial Fund ...	<i>ib.</i>
		The Pasteur Institute Fund ...	<i>ib.</i>
		URIYA PAPERS.	
		The cow-killing circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
		ASSAM PAPERS.	
		Nil.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Māsik"	Calcutta ...	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	360	
3	"Grāmvāsī"	Ramkristopur, Howrah ...	1,000	
4	"Kasipur Nivāsī"	Kasipur, Barisāl ...	300	
5	"Navamihir"	Ghatail, Mymensingh ...	500	
6	"Sadar-o-Mufasssal"	Tahirpur, Rajshahi ...	650	
7	"Ulubaria Darpan"	Ulubaria ...	755	27th January 1894.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Bangavāsī"	Calcutta ...	20,000	10th February 1894.
9	"Banganivāsī"	Ditto ...	8,000	9th ditto.
10	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	220	6th ditto.
11	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherpur, Mymensingh ...	300	
12	"Chinsura Vārtāvaha"	Chinsura ...	.....	
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	5,000	11th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	1,050	9th ditto.
15	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	212	
16	"Hitavādī"	Calcutta ...	3,000	8th ditto.
17	"Murshidābād Pratidin"	Berhampore ...	.....	
18	"Pratikār"	Ditto ...	611	9th ditto.
19	"Rangpur Dikprakāsh"	Kakinia, Rangpur ...	170	
20	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	800-1,000	7th ditto.
21	"Samaj-o-Sāhitya"	Garibpore, Nadia ...	1,000	
22	"Samaya"	Calcutta ...	3,000	9th ditto.
23	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	10th ditto.
24	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	.....	
25	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	(300-400)	10th ditto.
26	"Som Prakāsh"	Calcutta ...	800	5th ditto.
27	"Srimanta Sadagar"	Ditto ...	.....	
28	"Sudhakar"	Ditto ...	3,600	9th ditto.
29	"Vikrampur"	Lauhajangha, Dacca ...	.....	8th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
30	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	600	13th and 14th February 1894.
31	"Bengal Exchange Gazette"	Ditto ...	.....	
32	"Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	1,500	11th to 15th ditto.
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	1,435	8th, 9th and 12th to 14th February 1894.
34	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	8th to 10th and 12th to 15th February 1894.
35	"Sulabh Dainik"	Ditto ...	.....	9th and 12th to 15th February 1894.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
36	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	500-600	12th February 1894.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
37	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	500	
38	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Samāchār Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	400	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Aryāvarta"	Dinapore ...	750	3rd ditto.
40	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	8th ditto.
41	"Champaran Chandrika"	Bettiah ...	350	
42	"Desī Vyāpārī"	Calcutta ...	.....	
43	"Hindi Bangavāsī"	Ditto ...	5,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Hublul Mateen"	Calcutta ...	.....	13th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Akhbar-i-Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	750	8th February 1894.
46	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....	
47	"Calcutta Punch" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	
48	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide" ...	Ditto ...	300	8th ditto.
49	"General and Gauhariasfi" ...	Ditto ...	410	
50	"Mehre Monawar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	
51	"Reis-ul-Akhbar-i-Murshidabad" ...	Murshidabad ...	150	
52	"Setare Hind" ...	Arrah ...	.....	
53	"Shokh" ...	Monghyr ...	100	
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
54	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	80	
55	"Echo" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
56	"Pradip" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
57	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
58	"Taraka and Subhavarta" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
59	"Utkalprabhá" ...	Mayurbhunj ...	250	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Dipaka" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	
61	"Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	225	18th January 1894.
62	"Uriya and Navasamvád" ...	Ditto ...	420	17th ditto.
63	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Cuttack ...	400	20th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	480	
65	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	250	
66	"Srihattavási" ...	Sylhet ...	.....	

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The *Banganivasi* of the 9th February says that the case, *Mrinalini Devi versus Nabin Chandra Mukhopadhyaya*, lately disposed of in the Calcutta Police Court, proves the necessity of placing a larger number of constables than is now done from early dawn till morning in all the streets by which people go to the river to bathe, and also of placing constables at all the bathing ghats.

BANGANIVASI,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

2. The *Sanjivani* of the 10th February says that on the 28th January last, on the occasion of the Maghotsab festival of the Brahmos, a *sankirtan* procession of the Brahmos of Dacca was passing near the Farashganj bridge, when the District Superintendent of Police rode up to the procession, and his horse proving restive at the sound of the music, he abused the processionists in most ungentlemanly language, and wanted to know their names. The processionists, however, passed on without heeding what he said. It was most fortunate for the District Superintendent that the procession was not one of Muhammadans, for, in that case, he would have been, like his predecessor, taught a lesson on the spot.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

3. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette* of the 12th February says that theft and dacoity have of late been very rife in the district of Mymensingh. The prevalence of scarcity in the district has driven many people into the ranks of thieves and dacoits. Within the jurisdiction of the Bajitpur thana, some 25 to 30 people have formed a gang, and are committing all sorts of crime. The people of the Dighirpar, Sahapur, Lalkharchar, Luhata, Sapleja, Ghoradhara, Fulbaria, Bagpara, Dulalpur, Baharnagar, Khatra, Kailan and other villages, cannot sleep at night for fear of these badmashes, and have been so much terrorised that they dare not go to a thana to lodge complaints against them. A large theft of paddy was committed by this gang at Dulalpur on the 5th February last, and the police is enquiring into it. The authorities should suppress this gang.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 12th, 1894.

(c)—Jails.

4. The *Hitavadi* of the 8th February asks who is to be held responsible for the outrage committed upon Bibijan, a female prisoner in the Pabna Jail, who got *enceinte* while in imprisonment, and requests that a thorough enquiry may be made into the matter. It should also be enquired whether there was any laxity on the part of the Jail Superintendent in enforcing the jail rules.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

(d)—Education.

5. A correspondent of the *Sahachar* of the 7th February refers to a letter on the subject of the Barrackpore Government School published in a previous issue of this paper (see R. N. P. for week ending 10th February, paragraph 7) and remarks as follows:—

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1894.

According to the correspondent, the schools at Bandipur and Nawabganj are within a mile's distance from the Barrackpore school. But this is not true. The distance between Barrackpore and Bandipur is full two miles, that between Barrackpur and Nawabganj is over two miles, while the distance between Bandipore and Nawabganj is something like four miles. There is also no truth in the correspondent's statement that Government bears all the expenses of the school, for those expenses are partially met out of the interest on the money left by its founder, Lord Auckland. Besides, Lord Ripon and the late Dr. Bholanath Basu left money for the creation of a prize fund for the school, and where is all this money to go if the school is abolished? The expenses of the school are larger than those of the Bandipur school, and yet its results are not so satisfactory as might have been expected. It is hoped that the authorities of the school will try to secure better results for it in future.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

HITAVADI

6. The *Hitavadi* of the 8th February says that the Vice-Chancellor's speech at the last convocation, though somewhat long, contained nothing new.

7. The same paper points out the following errors and inaccuracies in an "English Grammar for Beginners" written by Babu Saroda Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L., who is a member of the Central Text-Book Committee:—

1. The following lines occur in the very first page of the book:—
'Teachers should explain in easy language the distinction between vowels and consonants. *He* should show by *himself* uttering in the presence of pupils, &c.

The writer begins with a plural noun, but uses its pronouns in the singular number.

2. In page 4 occurs the following passage:—'Teachers should explain that a noun is not the thing which a word represents, but the name by which we can identify the thing from other things.'

This is a very objectionable definition of the term noun.

3. Another passage runs thus:—

'The use of the article *the* in the English language is one of the great difficulty for foreigners to learn.' One of difficulty—what sort of English this?

4. In another passage the writer of the book says that 'in Sanskrit and other inflectional languages where nouns undergo changes in the different cases, the relationship of a noun to the verb and other nouns *can be at once seen by the form of the noun*.' This is not correct, for nobody can tell from the forms *बनः* and *बनः* whether they are in the objective or in the nominative case.

5. In another place the writer says:—

'The Sanskrit affixes *तत्र* and *तत्र* are used to indicate comparative and superlative forms. In Bengali these affixes are not much used. In ordinary parlance the words *অপেক্ষা* and *চৈয়* are used to indicate the same meaning without the use of the special forms.'

Now the meaning of the first sentence in the above passage is unintelligible to the editor, and it is for the first time that he hears it said that in Bengali the superlative is formed with the words *অপেক্ষা* and *চৈয়*.

And this is the man whom Government has entrusted with the duty of selecting text-books in Grammar!

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

8. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 8th February says that the Principal of the General Assembly's College in Calcutta did not allow some students of the College to go up for the B.A. examination simply because they did not attend the Bible class.

SUDHAKAR
Feb. 9th, 1894.

9. The *Sudhakar* of the 9th February says that Government's order appointing Urdu as an alternative subject in the middle vernacular examination for the benefit of Musalman candidates has practically become a dead letter. This is perhaps due to the teachers in most vernacular schools being ignorant of Urdu. Government may, however, make the rule made by it really beneficial to Musalman candidates by appointing Urdu teachers in those schools in which the majority of the students are Musalman. The Musalmans themselves also should try their best to appoint Urdu teachers in vernacular schools, for without a knowledge of Urdu, Musalman boys can acquire no proper knowledge of their religion, which is for the Musalman his most precious possession on earth.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 11th, 1894.

10. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 11th February says that the Mymensingh Zilla School, which was at one time a model institution, has of late been showing bad results year after year. If this be owing to the indolence of the teachers of the school, let them either take pension or get themselves transferred elsewhere, so that their place may be taken by better men.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 11th, 1894.

11. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 11th February cannot understand what good the world will derive from a scientific essay like the one which has been written by Babu Chandra Kanta Basu, and which has carried off Sir Charles Elliott's prize.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

SARACHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1894.

12. The *Sahachar* of the 7th February has the following:—Within the area recently incorporated in the Calcutta Municipality there is a place near Bhowanipur, Garpar near Calcutta. which is inhabited by very poor people, who find it beyond their power to pay taxes at the rate of 19½ per cent. Moreover, lots of money will have to be spent in constructing drains and other things within the place. A commissioner has accordingly moved for the appointment of a committee to consider whether or not the place should be excluded from the municipal limits. The writer is glad that the motion has been carried and a committee appointed. There will be no harm if even one-half of the newly incorporated area is excluded from the limits of the municipality. It was a mistake to include Alipore within the incorporated area, while the inclusion of villages like Sapur and Durgapur within the same area means only increased taxation without any corresponding benefit to their inhabitants.

The income of the municipality is not sufficient even for its ordinary expenses, and though only a single road intervenes between Calcutta and Garpar, the wants of the latter place have not been properly attended to within the five years that have elapsed since the amalgamation. With the exception of the laying of a certain number of water-pipes and the setting up of a few gas posts, nothing worth naming has been done for the improvement of this part of the added area. Though overseers are seen there every morning in big buggies, and though chaprasis go from house to house threatening owners with prosecution for the slight irregularity in depositing house sweepings on the streets, nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitation of the place. Many of the drains here still remain cutcha and emit horrible smells: water and filth are accumulating in them, and no steps are taken to improve them. A culvert can cost only some Rs. 25, and yet a small pipe has been allowed to do duty for a culvert. From time to time a sahib with a compass and chains visits the locality, and a red flag is suspended from a high palm tree; but there the matter ends, and no surveys are made or roads constructed. The people of the place have grown perfectly sick of the walers, the buggies, the chaprasis and the note books, and it will be a relief to them to have this connection with the municipality cut off. Garpar is in this predicament simply because it has no representative on the Municipal Board.

13. The *Sanjivani* of the 10th February condemns the action of the The Calcutta Municipality and Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta in giving their Health Officer, Dr. Simpson, permission to carry on private paid work in addition to his official duties, and says that it is due solely to his neglect of duty that many parts of the town are still in the filthiest condition. If Dr. Simpson is allowed to do private work, why should not his native assistants, who get much poorer salaries, be allowed a similar privilege?

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

14. The same paper says that on the occasion of his visit to the Bagerhat Local Board's Office, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division expressed himself thus:—"Babus are trying for Local Self-Government; it is all rubbish."

SANJIVANI.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

15. The *Sahachar* of the 7th February refers to the rent disturbances in Assam, and remarks as follows:—The rent disturbances in Assam. The people are disobeying the orders of Government and Government's rent is being collected at the point of the bayonet. A spectacle like this was never seen in the country before. The very fact that a law-abiding and well-disposed people are openly resisting Government shows that their grievances are real. If Mr. Ward had anything to fear from his superiors, he would not have increased the assessments so much and would have at least waited for the decision of the Government of India in the matter. As for the Government of India, it simply endorsed the acts of those under it during the last five years. Lord Lansdowne used to reject the complaints of the people as the doings of the agitators. The writer is glad that the

SARACHAR
Feb. 7th, 1894.

Englishman and the *Indian Daily News* have protested against the proceedings of the Assam Government in this matter. The sight of the people resorting to force is very bad. However, the news that the Government of India is doing justice will make the public glad. How much better would it have been if this justice had been done in time? There ought to be an enquiry into the matter, and the guilty officials should be punished. The raiyats who have violated the law no doubt deserve punishment, but considering that they were goaded to desperation by the oppressions of Government, they should be leniently dealt with. It was very improper for the Government to double the rate of assessment and to ask people to pay at the enhanced rate.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

16. The *Sanjivani* of the 1st February has received three letters giving details of the recent rent disturbances in Assam. They are as follows:—

(1) The lawlessness which just now prevails in Assam passes description, and the raiyats find it difficult to save their lives and property. Owing to insufficient rainfall the raiyats reaped a poor harvest this year, and, in spite of their distress, they are being compelled to pay rents at the enhanced rates fixed by Government under its new land settlement regulations. The raiyats submitted a petition to the Government of India protesting against the enhanced rates, but have as yet received no reply. In the meantime horrible incidents have taken place in consequence of the Government's attempt to realise rents at the enhanced rates. Indeed, the rates at which the raiyats had hitherto paid rent was considered excessive, and many of them had to borrow money to meet the Government demand even at these rates. When rent came to be doubled, the raiyats therefore looked upon the action of Government as an act of sheer highhandedness, and they resolved in a body to refuse to pay rent at the enhanced rates. They assembled by thousands to protest against the action of Government. And the inevitable result of such excited meetings of the masses soon followed in the Kamrup district. The raiyats of Rangiya in that district looted the shops and set upon the Deputy Commissioner himself. They, however, soon got the reward of their folly. For it is said that many of them have been wounded by the soldier's bayonets, and a large number who were arrested have been set to digging the foundations of a jail. A strong police force has been brought to Rangiya to investigate the cases against the raiyats.

But the disturbance at Rangiya was hardly over when a large number of raiyats in Lachhima in the Barpeta subdivision of the same district assembled to hold consultations in regard to the payment of rent. The Subdivisional Officer of Barpeta ordered the police to disperse the assembly; but the raiyats sent the police away after having beaten them, and one Haliram Mandal was killed. The military were immediately sent for from Gauhati, and it is said that these together with the police are committing dreadful oppressions upon the people. The Deputy Commissioner has left Rangiya for Lachhima.

But disturbances are not confined to Kamrup alone. The raiyats of Mangaldai in the Darrang district also formed a *dharmaghat* not to pay rents at the enhanced rates. It is said that Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Tezpur, fired on the raiyats, and killed and wounded a number of them, on their refusing to pay rent. Two wounded persons have been brought to the Gauhati hospital for treatment, and they say that some ten or twelve persons have been killed, and more than one hundred have been wounded.

The authorities are afraid lest the raiyats should attack Gauhati, and have therefore brought over one hundred Goorkha soldiers from Shillong.

Some matters require mention in connection with these disturbances. Raiyats who served in Government offices have been sent away, and told to bring their rents or to go away for good. Notices have been posted up in public places requiring those who want a renewal of their licenses under the Arms Act to show rent receipts, without the production of which their licenses will not be renewed and their arms have been detained. No raiyat who has not paid rent is being allowed to institute any suit. Besides these oppressions, the raiyats are being subjected to all sorts of *zulm* by the tahsildars, who are distraining and putting up to auction all their property.

(2) On the 23rd or 24th January last the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Babu Madhab Chandra Baradakai, with a company of armed police, arrived at Lachhima in the Barpeta subdivision in order to collect rent. At the news of

his arrival about four or five hundred raiyats assembled from all directions and requested him to take rent at the old rates pending the decision of the Government of India on their petition. Some thirty or thirty-five among these raiyats were arrested for refusal to pay rent, and detained in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's camp, and were not released till midnight, when they promised to bring their rents on the following morning. The next day the police went bayonet in hand to the village Káplá, where, after subjecting the raiyats to much oppression, they succeeded in realizing rent from one or two of them. On the day after this, Mr. McCabe, Deputy Commissioner, with more than one hundred followers consisting of the police and the military, arrived at Lachhima. The raiyats submitted a petition to him, but he ordered his sepoy to disperse the mob. In doing this the sepoy wounded many of them. One Taju Shekh of Barigram in the Dharampur Mauja, and one Latharia Kalita of Namsola in the Sarukshetri Mauja, were so severely wounded that they had to be brought to the Deputy Commissioner's camp for treatment. Taju Shekh is said to have since succumbed to his injuries. The incident at Káplá, related above, resulted in the death of one man named Kaliram Mandal, and in four or five others being severely wounded.

(3) On the 28th January last, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang arrived at Pathraghat in the Mangaldai sub-division accompanied by more than a dozen sepoy headed by a Captain, and sent for the raiyats of those parts. About five to six thousand raiyats responded to his call, and when they were asked the reason of their non-payment of rent, they told him that they would pay rent immediately on receiving a reply to their petition from the Government of India. On this the Deputy Commissioner ordered twenty or twenty-five of the raiyats to be detained, and the rest to be dismissed. Subsequently, however, the sepoy had to fire on the dismissed crowd, killing some and wounding about seventy or eighty. Some of the wounded were brought to the Gauhati hospital, where some are recovering, but others have succumbed to their injuries.

The editor requests Lord Elgin to appoint an upright man like Sir Antony MacDonnell, or rather a Commission, to enquire into the circumstances which led to these disturbances.

17. — The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 13th February refers to the firing by the police on the raiyats in Assam, and makes the following remarks:—

SULABH DAINIK,
Feb. 13th, 1894.

The affair is not a very trifling one. The story of the beastly incident is enough to make one's blood run with lightning speed through one's veins.

The writer is loath to believe that such abominable things can happen in the dominion of the blessed Queen-Empress, but in the present case he cannot help believing the story. And why, after all, should he disbelieve it? Is there any crime which the police is incapable of committing? It seems that as early as the month of June last, the people of Assam applied to the Government of India, protesting against the increased assessment, and the reply to this application came on the 25th January of 1894! Were Lord Lansdowne and his Councillors sleeping all this while? Who is responsible for the lives of the raiyats that have been lost in the incident? Lord Elgin is entreated to appoint a Commission with the object of ascertaining the facts of the case.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

18. The *Dacca Gazette* of the 12th February says that much inconvenience is felt in East Vikrampur in consequence of Mir Kadim's canal not being in a navigable condition for five months in the year from the month of Paus. The trade of Vikrampur, which is a very populous place, suffers in consequence of the water in the canal falling so low, and the District Board of Dacca ought to have the canal re-excavated, the local public being willing to help the Board with money, if necessary. It is said that the re-excavation of a canal within 15 years of its excavation is against the Board's rules, but it is perhaps not known to the Board that the canal in question has silted up so fast because it was not properly excavated.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 12th, 1894.

(h)—General.

AL PUNCH,
Feb. 1st & 8th, 1894.

19. A correspondent writing in *Al Punch* of the 1st and 8th February says that the provisions of the cow-killing circular cannot be carried out for the following reasons:—

The cow-killing circular.

1. In every place a controversy will arise as to which spot should be considered the best for locating a slaughtering ground.
2. Licensed shops for the sale of beef cannot be within easy reach of all beef-eaters, and the prohibition to hawk about beef will therefore cause serious inconvenience.

Indeed, the best thing that the Government can do in regard to the cow-slaughter quarrels, is to let the two communities settle their own affairs, but always to rigorously punish all offenders who cause a breach of the public peace.

AL PUNCH.

20. The same paper says that the Musalman residents of the Dinapore cantonment held a meeting on the 28th January last, at which it was resolved to submit a memorial to Government praying it to withdraw the cow-killing circular. The reporter of *Al Punch* advised the Musalmans not to get excited, and to be forbearing towards Sir Charles Elliott, who could not help taking a measure which had been decided upon by Sir Antony MacDonnell.

A Musalman meeting against the cow-killing circular.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

21. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 6th February has the following:—
There is a telegraph office attached to the post office at Bohar, a village in the district of Burdwan, and Mr. Syed Sadaruddin Ahmad, the zamindar of the place, has to pay to the authorities Rs. 10 per month as the cost of maintaining the office. But there are also telegraph offices attached to the post offices at Satgache and Ukhra, and though none of them has a larger income than the office at Bohar, the people of those places have not to pay any thing towards their maintenance. Why then should the zamindar of Bohar be made to pay Rs. 10 a month for the telegraph office at that place? The authorities should consider the matter.

22. The *Hitavadi* of the 8th February says that the Muhammadan community's protest against Sir Charles Elliott's cow-killing circular ought to teach Government a lesson, for it is clear that not a single Muhammadan would have dared to protest against the measure if Government had not so long shown undue indulgence to that community, and in fact encouraged it to show hostility to the congress movement. It is yet doubtful whether cow-slaughter is enjoined in the Muhammadan religion, while it is certain that cow-slaughter is strictly prohibited by the Hindu Sastras. The Emperor Akbar prohibited cow-slaughter by his Muhammadan subjects. The writer cannot therefore defend those Muhammadans who are protesting against Sir Charles Elliott's circular, which does not go even so far as the Emperor Akbar's order. But, as a matter of fact, the number of those who are protesting against the circular is not very large, and does not even include the leaders of the Muhammadan community. The object of the agitators evidently is to fan the flame of ill-feeling which exists between Hindus and Musalmans. The writer, however, will not have Government interfere in the religions of its subjects, whether Hindus, Musalmans, or Christians, and he does not, therefore, see what it can do but reconsider the circular.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

The Muhammadan agitation against the cow-killing circular.

HITAVADI.

23. The same paper says that the financial position of Government has become so critical that the Finance Minister considers it impossible to make the two ends meet

Fresh taxation.

without resorting to fresh taxation, and so, according to some people, it has been proposed to enhance the rate of the income-tax. The writer should have no objection to this proposal if the minimum taxable income were not fixed so low as Rs. 500. But, as it is, he must strongly protest against any further lowering of the taxable minimum. Some people say that if fresh taxation becomes necessary, it should take the form not of a direct but of an indirect tax. But the writer cannot accept even this view, for any increase of taxation, whether direct or indirect, will bear too heavily upon the already over-taxed Indian people. The only course, therefore, which the writer sees open to the

Government is to reduce military expenditure and the salaries of the Civil servants, and employ natives more largely in the administration of the country. But Government fears to interfere with the interests of its European employes, and it will not therefore hear of such a thing.

The *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers would have the Government re-impose the import duty on cotton goods, and, in order to prevent Manchester's taking offence, would at the same time impose a duty on country-made cotton goods. But if the import duty is to be reintroduced at all, it should be re-imposed on all imported articles, and not on cotton goods alone. Government might also levy an export duty on such articles as are grown and exported by India alone, such as jute, indigo and shellac. But import and export duties, no matter how many, will not relieve Government of its financial difficulty if it does not curtail its wasteful expenditure.

24. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 8th February asks why Sir Charles Elliott is taking so much time to reply to the Central Muhammadan Association's petition against the cow-killing circular. Is His Honour under pressure from the Hindus? Has he not yet come to see that his circular will serve only to aggravate the quarrel between the two communities.

DARUSSALTANAT AND
URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

25. The *Sudhakar* of the 9th February has the following:—
The Hindus and the cow-killing circular.

SUDHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

We have, for the last two weeks, been receiving from different places in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, numerous protests signed by leading Musalmans against the cow-killing circular. The way in which some of these protests describe the mischief which, they say, will be sure to result from the working of the circular cannot fail to make one shudder. We, however, request our Musalman brethren to wait patiently a little longer, as the Lieutenant-Governor has promised to reconsider the matter. If His Honour does nothing to redress your grievance in this connection, we shall first publish the protests in this paper and then forward them to Government. It is certain that the generous Lieutenant-Governor will never reject your prayer. We wait to see the result of the memorial which has been sent to Government by the Musalmans of Bankipore assembled in a monster meeting.

As we apprehended, encouraged by the Circular, the Hindus have already begun to harass the Musalmans. The *Pratihar* newspaper of Berhampore has protested against cow-slaughter by Musalmans at the village of Khayaramari within the Jalangi thana, in the Murshidabad district, which is the zamindari of a Hindu Patnidar (see paragraph 35 of R. N. P., dated the 10th February 1894). Thus the *Pratihar* is trying to fan the fire of animosity that prevails between Hindus and Musalmans. Who shall say that the Hindus will not harass the Musalmans in every place on the strength of this circular? We therefore entreat the Lieutenant-Governor to save the Musalmans from such harassment by withdrawing the circular.

26. The same paper says that the cow-killing circular has come upon the loyal and inoffensive Musalmans like a thunderbolt in the blue. The leaders of the Musalman community in Calcutta are in a very awkward situation, as they wish to maintain their prestige with that community, and are at the same time unwilling to offend the Government. The lower classes of Musalmans cannot yet bring themselves to believe that the liberal English Government has forbidden cow-slaughter, which they have practised for the last 700 years. A deputation consisting of certain leading Musalman gentlemen of Calcutta waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the circular, and His Honour is said to have told them to present a memorial on the subject, and to have even dictated its wording. The National Muhammadan Association thought it necessary to do something in the matter. But opinion was divided as to what should be done. Some proposed that a memorial should be sent to the Lieutenant Governor, others that a monster-meeting should be held at the Town Hall, and others again that addresses should be delivered on the subject in *Masjids* in order to get up a strong agitation. At last a meeting of the Association was held at the house of Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam, in which, after much discussion, it was decided not to send a memorial till a reply had been received to the letter which was to be addressed by the Association to the Lieutenant-Governor.

SUDHAKAR.

This is not a bad proposal, for if Government rectifies its error of its own accord, the prestige of both parties will remain unharmed.

Again, what is strange enough is that though the circular was issued on the 30th December last, on the 22nd January Lord Lansdowne stated in his reply to the address of the National Muhammadan Association that he did not think it necessary to alter the existing practice in connection with cow-slaughter or to frame any rule or law on the subject. How can this policy of Government, as announced by His Lordship, be reconciled with the issuing of this circular by the Lieutenant-Governor? The authorities will please explain this mystery.

It is to be hoped that the Government will prevent serious mischief in future by withdrawing this circular.

It is also to be hoped that Musalman leaders will not conceal the Government's intentions from the Musalman community, nor the feelings of that community from the Government, for concealment either way is calculated to do serious mischief.

"O incarnation of justice! O English Government! we humbly entreat you to allow cow-slaughter to be practised in the manner which has been in vogue for 700 years, and to respect the solemn pledge which was given by the Queen-Empress in 1858. Do not needlessly cast the innocent Musalman community in a fire. When a picture of the possible future disturbances arises in our imagination, we cannot help shuddering."

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

27. The *Sanjivani* of the 10th February says that Mr. Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, and son of the late Nawab Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur, has been appointed Presidency Magistrate in place of the Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, who has been transferred to the District Judgeship of Bhagalpur. This appointment has been conferred upon Mr. Rahman by way of reward for his services to Government in personally defending, and getting other notable Muhammadan gentlemen to defend, the opium policy of Government before the Royal Commission. Nawab Syed Hossein also supported the opium policy of Government. It is true the Nawab is well known for his gentlemanly qualities, but it yet remains to be seen what sort of a District Judge he will make.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper says that a proposal has been made to levy a tax on every pilgrim who visits Benares, and to empower the railway authorities to realise the tax at the time of selling railway tickets. Much objection cannot be taken to the tax if it is utilised in making better arrangements for pilgrims' lodging-houses at Benares. But the writer fails to understand why the authorities should insist so much on levying a tax on Hindu pilgrims. It is necessary to know to what purpose the tax is intended to be devoted. If the object be to improve the sanitation of Benares, surely that object can be accomplished with the enormous sums at the disposal of the shrines, which are not unoften wasted in various ways. But Government will not take that course, and insists on levying a tax on pilgrims. A strong protest will certainly be made against the proposal.

SANJIVANI.

29. A well-informed correspondent of the same paper says that the post-masters and the peons of the Postal Department have each to pay Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively per annum in support of the Security Fund, which was originally created with the object of recouping Government for any loss which it might sustain by any postal officer embezzling public money. But all necessity for the fund has been removed by the rule which requires each postal officer to find two securities for himself. For any loss now sustained by Government by reason of embezzlement by any postal officer is made good by these securities. But the collections in support of the fund have not been discontinued.

The correspondent also urges on the Government the necessity of instituting a provident fund for the benefit of the inferior employes of the Postal Department who cannot make payments into the Postal Life Insurance Fund owing to the smallness of their pay.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

30. Referring to the proposal to locate the seats of Government permanently in the hill stations, the same paper says that the scheme, if carried out, will seriously interfere with the administration of the country, by throwing the rulers out of touch with public opinion, and by placing them entirely at the mercy of their Secretaries. The annual sojourn in the hills is already responsible for the many mischievous wars in which the Government of India have up to the present been involved. When Europeans come out to serve in this country, they certainly do so with the full knowledge that they will have to live in a hot country, and so long as they serve in subordinate offices they are content with their lot, but as soon as they become Secretaries or Governors, they find it too much to bear the heat of the plains, and must needs live in hill stations.

It is probable that the scheme was propounded by Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Elgin finds his hands tied down in the matter. It is certain, however, that if Lord Elgin considers the question himself, he will never consent to have the scheme carried out. The best thing for the rulers who come out from England to do would be to live in the hills for two or three months during the summer in company with some of their Secretaries. This method will secure them health, while it will be economical to the country and will not interfere with its good administration. It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin will follow this method.

31. The same paper has come to know that some European officers of Government are abusing the privilege conceded to them of remitting money to England at a special rate of exchange. They undertake to remit money to England on behalf of private persons, and divide the gain with them. The writer cannot, however, publish their names now.

32. The same paper requests Mr. Collier, Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to order the removal of the toddy shop which is situated near the Mahestala School, and at a distance of a few yards from a bathing ghat. The only result of a recent order by the Excise Deputy Collector for its removal was its removal to a distance of four or five yards from its original site. The Magistrate will also do well to order the removal of the toddy shop which stands in front of the house belonging to Habul Naskar in Chandannagur village.

While on this subject, the writer will also draw the Magistrate's attention to the exposed condition of the slaughtering place in Mahestala, where cows are killed, and which, being only a few paces from the Mahestala School, is exposed to its full view. The place ought to be surrounded by high walls.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

33. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 6th February has the following in connection with the Prisons Bill:—

The Prisons Bill.

The new Bill no doubt contains many improved provisions, but the public will have no assurance of their being enforced in practice so long as educated and respectable people are not permitted to visit the jails from time to time. The Indian Relief Society justly says that the malpractices of the jail officers will not be checked so long as the members of Municipalities and District Boards are not allowed to visit the jails. It is hoped that the Native Members of the Council will carefully consider the matter when the Bill comes before them for discussion.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

34. The *Hitavadi* of the 8th February says that the removal of the section in the Land Acquisition Act which required a Judge to take the assistance of assessors in determining the award in disputed cases has been most unjust, and will lead to much injustice and confusion in the determination of awards in such cases.

The Land Acquisition Act.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

35. Referring to the case of Bibijan, the female prisoner in the Pabna Jail who got *enceinte* while in imprisonment, the same paper says that the existing jail law provides no punishment for an outrage like the one which was perpetrated on this woman. Section 17 of the Bengal Act II of 1864 provides punishment for holding communications with prisoners and supplying them with any article the bringing of

Adultery in Jails.

HITAVADI

which is prohibited by the jail rules. But it provides no punishment for adultery with a female prisoner. And not even Rule 280 of the jail rules provides any punishment for this offence. It is true adultery is punishable under the Penal Code, but not if a charge is not brought by the husband. So co-habitation with a widow or with a woman in a jail whose husband cannot be with her, is not thus punishable even under the Penal Code. The writer would therefore draw the attention of the Legislature, which is just considering the Prisons Bill, to the defect in the law, and request it to supply the omission.

SULABH DAINIK,
Feb. 12th, 1894.

36. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 12th February says that considering that there is provision for giving religious instruction to Christian prisoners in Indian jails, it is difficult to understand why there should not be a similar provision in the jails in respect of prisoners of other religious persuasions. There can be no doubt that the morality of prisoners will improve under moral and religious training. For however obdurate their hearts may have become in the course of an immoral life, such instruction cannot be given to them without producing a marvellous effect, especially at a time when they are undergoing incarceration and are therefore naturally in a depressed and impressionable state of mind. At present the entire routine of a native prisoner's life in jail consists in working hard and suffering in silence all the abuse and ill-treatment which he receives from the warders, without even hearing one sweet or kind word.

Prisons Bill—moral and religious instruction in jails.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 12th, 1894.

37. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 12th February has the following in connection with the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill:—

The Bill is the outcome of the Belvedere Conference, and its passing will be probably followed by new taxation. But if this really happens, it will mean untold sufferings for the people. There is now no man like Raja Peary Mohan in the Council, but Mr. W. C. Bonerji will, it is hoped, take up the cause of the poor. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon's statement in the Council, that the proceeds of the Public Works Cess are not available for sanitary purposes, is like a prelude to new taxation, and as such is calculated to cause uneasiness in the public mind.

DAINIK O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1894.

38. The same paper of the 14th February refers to the answers given to some of the questions put at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, and remarks as follows:—

1. It will be wrong to think that no mahant wastes or misappropriates the proceeds of a religious endowment. In Madras the mahant of Nipati was punished because some one came forward there and charged him with misappropriation. And there can be no doubt that some of the mahants in Bengal too might be punished if only some respectable members of the Hindu community chose to stand as complainants against them. But so long as that does not happen and no mahant is actually charged with the misappropriation of religious funds, Government cannot interfere in the matter. Government cannot of its own accord move in the matter, nor should it be permitted to do so. An enquiry like that proposed by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji will involve interference with religious endowments, and Government's present attitude of indifference in this matter cannot therefore be blamed.

2. The writer is unable to see what the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon means when he says that no village cesses exist in Bengal. When the Public Works Cess is collected from every village, how can it be said that there is no such thing as a village cess? According to the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, the proceeds of the Public Works Cess are spent in paying interest on the money expended on canals, which are considered as works constructed with the object of preventing famines. Now, opinion differs as to whether canals really prevent famine. But supposing they do, why should the money contributed by villages, which have no canals constructed for their special benefit, be spent in paying interest on canal money? Miss. Nightingale's proposal regarding the 'localisation of existing village cesses' is a just and proper one. The Public Works Cess was not surely imposed for the benefit of Government, but Government, as a matter of fact, appropriates the proceeds of the cess for its own benefit. The

public roads, buildings, &c., which were formerly constructed with Government's money are now being constructed with the proceeds of the cess. In thus using the proceeds of the cess, Government has been guilty of violating its own word. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon's reply to the question on this subject is not satisfactory, and it is hoped that the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji will again bring forward the question in another form.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland's reply to the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji's question as to why Act XVI of 1869 is still in force in the Jalpaiguri district has given satisfaction to nobody. If Government did not accept as correct the opinion of Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Finucane that the Act in question is no law at all, why did it tell the tea-planters that it was prepared to recommend its abolition to the Government of India, and why is it that it is even now discussing the question of its abolition with the Board and the Law Officers? It seems therefore that the view taken of the law by Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Finucane is the right one. Government will have to repeal the law, and Mr. Buckland had to give the reply which he gave, simply because he wanted to keep up the prestige of Government.

4. In reply to the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji's questions about Ali Hossein's petition, the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton said that the incident referred to was unworthy of further notice. Now, the incident may appear trivial to Mr. Cotton or to his master, but it will not so appear to the public. The natives of this country are frequently insulted by European hakims, and as this has the effect of increasing popular discontent, the incident in question should not be dismissed as a trifling one.

39. The same paper of the 15th February, continuing its remarks on the interpellations in the last meeting of the Bengal Council, writes as follows:—

The interpellations in the Bengal Council.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 15th, 1894.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. L. Ghosh's question regarding the circular issued by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division will not give satisfaction to the public. There would have been some justification for the circular if it had been issued after the elections, and if the result of the elections had been a large return of pleaders and mukhtars. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, the circular does not mean that pleaders and mukhtars should not be at all recommended for Commissionerships, and that no Magistrate has taken it in this sense. But the writer knows that nearly all the Magistrates have a natural dislike for all independent pleaders and mukhtars. Be that as it may, the nomination business is now over, and the Hon'ble Member's question will be of no use now.—This much is certain, that this year very few pleaders and mukhtars will be found among the Commissioners nominated by Government.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. L. Ghosh's question relating to the conduct of the police in the Basantapur riot case is then referred to:—

The Lieutenant-Governor has done well by ordering an enquiry into the conduct of the police. But it is not clear from the reply given to the question whether or not any explanation has been called for from the Magistrate. It will not do to make a stable monkey (scapegoat) of the police Sub-Inspector, Khairat Ali, for it is impossible to believe that he did away with the papers of his own accord and without instructions from the District Superintendent of Police. It is also clear from the judgment of the Sessions Judge that the District Magistrate himself countenanced the illegal conduct of the police. It will not therefore do to punish Khairat Ali alone: the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police ought also to be punished. It is hoped that the Hon'ble Mr. Lal Mohan Ghosh will again put a question on the subject.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. L. Ghosh's question regarding the alleged evading by police officers of the provisions of section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has not been at all satisfactory. It is clear from his reply that the Hon'ble Member did not find it convenient to explain his meaning more fully. He could not justify the conduct of the police, nor did he set up a defence for it. It looked as if he too was dissatisfied with the conduct of the police, though he was constrained not to openly express his dissatisfaction. It is hoped that more questions will be put on this subject.

There can be no doubt that these interpellations will do much good, and make the officers of Government more careful in their conduct.

SULABH DAINIK,
Feb. 15th, 1894.

40. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 15th February says that seeing the difficulty to which his Secretaries are sometimes put in answering questions in the Council, Sir Charles Elliott has requested the Government of India to withdraw the privilege of interpellation. But why should the privilege be abolished from the Indian Councils, when it remains in force in the British Parliament itself? It was supposed that Sir Charles Elliott had returned from England considerably cooled down; but his present action shows that he still remains very much his former self. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that Lord Elgin and not Lord Lansdowne is now at the helm of affairs.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

DARUSSALTANAT AND
URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

41. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 8th February says that a quarrel has broken out between the Hindu and Muhammadan subjects of the Nizam, owing to the latter having cut down a *pipul* tree which is held sacred by the Hindus. The Hindus seem disposed to take the law into their own hands.

BANGANIVASI,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

42. The *Banganivasi* of the 9th February says that Raja Ram Chandra Sai, the deposed Raja of Kalahandi, prayed to Lord Lansdowne, just before his Lordship's departure from India, that the throne of Kalahandi might be restored to him, but was told in reply that the Government of India saw no reason to re-open the question. But surely this was not the sort of justice that was expected of the representative of Her Gracious Majesty.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 12th, 1894.

43. The *Dacca Gazette* of the 12th February has the following:—
This is the time of the year when the amun paddy is so abundant in the country that most of the agriculturists live on paddy grown by themselves for six months from this time. But this year, in spite of a full harvest of paddy, the price of rice has not gone down. This is very disquieting news, and it is likely that a severe famine will break out in the country during the rains.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 7th, 1894.

44. The *Sahachar* of the 7th February approves of the *Capital* newspaper's suggestion that there ought to be an interpellation in Parliament about the way in which subscriptions for Lord Lansdowne's statue are being raised here. The officials who telegraphed to different people asking for subscriptions at the cost of the Maharaja of Vizianagram are not wholly unknown to the public. They are the persons who used Lord Lansdowne as a puppet and exercised power in his name to their own interest and to the prejudice of 30 crores of Her Majesty's Indian subjects whom they treated as dogs and cattle. They enjoyed all the good things of this world including good dinners, through His Lordship's favour, and yet they not only did not pay anything for his statue, but even took the cost of letters and telegrams which they sent with the object of raising subscriptions for it from a foolish, inexperienced native prince. The people of India, as Lord Lansdowne said the other day at the Merchants' dinner, are half-civilised and do not understand politics. It may be so, but they can nevertheless discriminate between real gold and its spurious imitation. There are among these half-civilised natives hundreds of men who are in every respect, not excepting valorous conduct in emergencies, superior to the officials who governed India during Lord Lansdowne's administration. There are only two native princes—the Raja of Jhind and the Raja of Narsinggar—on the Subscription Committee. But they are not surely representatives of their class. This shows that even people possessing so little

power for self-assertion as the native princes have refused to join the Committee. But they must pay subscriptions if only the Residents ask them to do so. The Maharaja of Vizianagram stands guarantee for Rs. 70,000. This means that the Maharaja will pay this sum if no one else subscribes. If Lord Lansdowne is at all able to think for himself he will refuse to be honoured in this way. The practice of fleecing the native princes is not a new one, but now that *begar* in every form has been put down, and a circular has been issued enjoining payment to shop-keepers in the mufassal for goods taken from them by Magistrates' men, it has become indispensable to put a question in Parliament with a view to put down this *begar* of making native princes pay for purposes like the erection of a statue to a departing Viceroy.

45. The *Hitavadi* of the 8th February is glad to learn that the rumour about Maharaja Jatindra Mohan Tagore's joining public parties while in mourning for the death of his mother is entirely false. The writer gave publicity to the rumour on the authority of the daily papers, but is now glad to be able to contradict it. Babu Girija Bhusan Bandyopadhyaya has written to say that Lord Lansdowne personally wrote to the Maharaja regretting that His Excellency could not have a last interview with him.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

The Maharaja Jatindra Mohan Tagore rumour.

46. According to the Azamgarh correspondent of the *Bharat Mitra* of the 8th February, many Bihar Hindus took part in the Azamgarh cow-killing riots, but fled the moment the police arrived on the spot. The correspondent attributes the riot at Mau entirely to the Musalman police darogah of the place.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

The cow-killing riots at Azamgarh and Mau.

47. The *Sanjivani* of the 10th February says that, according to the *Capital* newspaper, some particular person has an interest in the money which is being raised for the Lansdowne Memorial Fund, and, in order to serve that interest, a subordinate officer of the Government of India, in conjunction with the Maharaja of Vizianagram, is raising money. According to the same newspaper, the Maharaja of Vizianagram has subscribed rupees eight thousand towards the Fund, but he is deeply immersed in debt. It is hoped that Lord Elgin will not let such a charge against a Government official pass unnoticed.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1894

48. The same paper warns those who are about to subscribe to the Pasteur Institute Fund not to subscribe before fully ascertaining the efficacy of the system in curing hydrophobia, which has been called in question, on the authority of statistics, by eminent physicians in France itself.

SANJIVANI.

The Pasteur Institute Fund.

URIYA PAPERS.

49. All the native papers of Orissa for the week under report approve of the circular issued by the Bengal Government regulating the slaughter of kine and sale of beef in cantonments and municipalities inhabited by Hindus. The *Utkaldipika* of the 20th January is of opinion that the spirit of the circular may be extended to other parts of the country.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1894.

The cow-killing circular.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th February 1894.

